





the alleged "murder" which could be the subject of a writ.



## THE CURSE OF OPIUM.

[An essay written by a Chinese literate on a subject given by H. E. Chou Fu, formerly Customs Taitai of Tientsin: "What are the first necessary factors to augment the strength and wealth of China: philosophy, national talent, commerce and trade, mining enterprise, railroads, financing, or military and naval organization?"]

Different men will advocate different lines of action as the most necessary for strengthening and enriching the Chinese Empire, but as for me, the very first step demanded for attaining to the object in view is the exclusive prohibition of opium. And why? Because opium is the source of poverty, and the fountain of weakness; without eradicating this potential source of weakness and poverty, the enrichment and strengthening of China will be impossible.

Foreigners in introducing opium into China, are not simply desirous of seeking gain, their ulterior motive is to impoverish and debauch China.

Judging from the stringency with which they prohibit opium in their own country, and their eagerness in introducing it into ours, it is not difficult to understand their intentions. Is their action justifiable by the principles of international law? Not only do they introduce opium into China, but they assist us in collecting revenue, guard against smuggling, and to further the consumption of drug.

What is their motive for so doing? Because they are well aware that China, in her pressing and incessant demands for providing for the defence of the maritime coast, must have need of vast funds, which funds she cannot supply out of her treasury, but must procure from the revenue on opium.

But, inasmuch as China will not of her own accord seek to enlarge the trade in opium for the sake of the revenue, nor will she take the requisite steps to prevent smuggling, it follows as a matter of necessity that foreigners must do it for her. When the consumption of opium is limited, it cannot weaken China; and if the revenue from the same is considerable China cannot be impoverished. Alas! When will the continual incoming of the "black dirt" (opium) and the exhaustive outflow of our white silver cease?

But these visible effects of opium are not all. Compared with the inevitable evil influences of the opium habit, opium is a thing which, while a highly noxious poison, has the quality of making people forget it as such, and creates in its consumers an insatiable craving for its use. That is why foreigners call it "Opi" (sic).

When one smokes it moderately its effect is stimulating and invigorating, besides alleviating pain and sustaining the intellectual faculties; when taken in excessive quantities, it creates a habitual craving and leaves its victim impaired in vitality and energy, and reduced in flesh and blood. When people are thus impaired, they have not the vitality to stand up to old age, and this is an essential source of weakening to China.

The tendency of opium is also to demoralize and render idle its victims; so that when once having contracted the habit, they will become thoroughly corrupt and indolent, willing to do nothing, and ready, if necessity requires, to abandon parents and relatives, to steal and rob, and even sell wife and children. This is a potent source of impoverishing our people. As time goes on this impoverishment and weakening will continue, so that at last nothing will be left to posterity but ruin. Alas! since it is the intention of foreigners to thus sap China's strength and resources is not the absolute prohibition of opium the first step toward China's regeneration and enrichment?—*Shin Pao*.

## DIPLOMACY IN ANCIENT CHINA.

[Abstract of a paper read by Dr. Martin at a meeting of the Peking Oriental Society on the 25th of October.]

Diplomacy is an art new to the Chinese, but one for which they evince a marvellous aptitude. With them it is the revival of a lost art—one which rose with the feudal institutions of the Chows, and flourished most in the stormiest period of that famous dynasty. Diplomacy may be defined as the art of conducting the intercourse of nations. It supposes the existence of states that carry on their intercourse on a footing of equality. This makes it evident why it flourished in the period referred to, why it disappeared like a stream absorbed in the sands of our own day, and why it has re-appeared in our own day, after an interval of more than two thousand years.

The triumph of Chu by which all rival states were swept from the arena, was the death-blow of ancient diplomacy. The empire was thenceforth one and indivisible from the desert of Tartary to the borders of Burma, and from the foot of the Himalayas to the shores of the Eastern sea. No rival, no equal, was known to exist on the face of the globe. Envoys no longer sped on secret missions from court to court. Alliances ceased to be formed, because there was no state whose friendship could occasion danger. Diplomacy in any proper sense was impossible, and all that the Chinese of later ages could know of it was a legend of the past, which connected itself with a few illustrious names.

The best way to treat the subject on the present occasion is to take up some of those "names," and endeavour to evoke from them the busy actors in a slow but momentous revolution.

To trace the steps by which a petty principality in the north-west attained to such preponderance that all the other states combined to check its progress, forms one of the most instructive chapters in Chinese history; but it does not belong to the subject of this paper. The princes of Chin, rude and uncivilized as they were, displayed for the most part that element of greatness which consists in the choice of the fittest instruments. These they sought both at home and abroad, attracting to their Court men of talent from neighbouring countries by their offer of high office and great rewards. One instance out of many will suffice to illustrate the effect of this policy. A young man by the name of Shang Yang, who was well versed in political science, sought employment with the Prince of Wei. The prince hesitated. "Kill him," said his Minister. "If you do not employ him, but never permit him to give his great abilities to the service of a rival state." The prince still hesitated; and Shang Yang proceeded to the Court of Chin, where he was warmly welcomed, and reformed everything from the tenure of land to the discipline of the army. It was largely through his influence that the adopted country attained such power as to threaten the independence of all the other principalities.

It was here that diplomacy came on the stage as a leading factor in deciding the destiny of states. The diplomat became the most conspicuous figure of the age, rising above the generals, because generals marched as he directed; more influential even than princes, because the prince decided in accordance with the high view of the diplomat. The diplomat was a leading factor in deciding the destiny of states. The diplomat became the most conspicuous figure of the age, rising above the generals, because generals marched as he directed; more influential even than princes, because the prince decided in accordance with the high view of the diplomat.

them by treaties, and hurling them against opposing confederations. The two principal groups are Chin and its adherents in the North-west; and Ch'i and others in the East. The principal agents in arranging them against each other are two diplomatists named Suchia and Changli.

They issued from the same school, but they became implacable enemies, and their lives were spent in a ceaseless conflict. Su was the senior, and he had the good fortune to be the first to conceive and carry out a magnificent project. That was the formation into a solid phalanx of the six Eastern States to resist the advance of the rising power of the North-west.

Alone and unfriended he presented himself at the Court of Yen on the site of our present Peking. Here it was, on the very ground where we are now assembled, that the grand drama began to unfold. Without money or influence, he found no ready way to open the doors of the great; and for a whole year danced attendance on numerous courtiers before he could induce anyone to procure him an interview with the Prince.

That interview was decisive. Su was not the only one who saw the danger to which the other states were exposed by the aggressions of Chin; but he alone saw how it could be averted. In eloquent terms he set forth the necessity of immediate action; and showed that the only hope of successful resistance lay in the formation of an alliance, which, diverting the forces of the six states from the mad work of mutual destruction, would turn their united strength against a common foe. The prince was delighted, the feasibility of the scheme was no longer doubtful, and by carrying it into execution he would secure to himself the honour of taking the lead in a patriotic movement of unparalleled importance. He invested Su with the rank of ambassador; and despatched him with letters of credence to the Courts of the other five powers—a precedent which the Chinese of our day still keep in view when they send an envoy with credentials to half the powers of Europe.

Su exposed to each his plan of mutual defence, and obtained from each a pledge of adhesion, conditional on the co-operation of all.

By gaining the Prince of Chu, he forged successfully the last link of his long chain—a chain strong enough to confine an unscrupulous aggressor within bounds; and to secure in a great measure the blessings of peace to a family of states hitherto discordant and warring.

"For fifteen years," says the historian, "the armies of Chin did not dare to show themselves outside the mountain pass of Hanku."

The man who could effect this was worthy of all the honours that could be heaped upon him. His chief dignity was that of President of the Sixtiple League; and in order that he might render it effective each of the six powers conferred on him the seal of a separate chancellorship.

The masterly arguments by which Su conquered his ascendancy are given in *extenso* in the voluminous work of Siema. They read more like state papers than like the speeches of a statesman; and they are full of the most brilliant and effective of all the qualities of a statesman's speech, by which he is able to address to the disposition of each ruler. In one he kindles ambition, in another jealousy, he flatters the pride of a third, and awakens the shame of a fourth.

This last case is worth particularly noting. The prince of Han was inclined to attach himself to the great power of the West. Su concluded his speech, by asking "If it was not better to be the head of a chicken than the tail of an ox?"—a proverb which, from its use on that occasion, has acquired an undying celebrity.

To Su's brother, Sui, himself a skilful diplomatist, is ascribed the proverb: "When bird and beast fight together, the fisherman bags both," one of those shining nuggets, which in China the departing stream of time has left so plentifully scattered among its sands.

The elder Su, by yielding to a tender passion, and becoming involved in an undiplomatic intrigue, did more to undo his life-work than his chief enemy had previously been able to effect.

That enemy was Changli, his quondam comrade at the school of Devil's Hollow. In talent little if at all inferior to Su, Changli's career is wanting in that quality which imparts a kind of grandeur to the achievements of the former. His life was divided between internal administration and external politics. As administrator and military chief he served by turns two or three states, always securing a temporary preponderance to the one that employed him—unlike his rival who served six at once, and promoted equally the interests of all.

As a negotiator he effected one or two partial alliances; but his chief claim to distinction is the skill he displayed in sowing discord among the members of the eastern league.

Smarting under an insult received from Su when the league was still in its infancy, he posted off an envoy to the Court of Chin, resolved to devote his life to the destruction of the league, as the best way of taking revenge. Winning the confidence of the Prince, he rose to the highest positions in the state, being sometimes general, sometimes diplomatic envoy, and more than once clothed with the dignity of Prime Minister.

It was in his diplomatic character that he performed the most marvellous feats. Labouring to undo the work of Su, he continued to keep him in a state of perpetual anxiety during his life-time, and ultimately to effect the dissolution of the confederacy immediately on the death of its author.

The most remarkable incident in his career occurred in the kingdom of Chu. The army of Chu had been totally routed in a conflict with Chin; and the Prince of the latter demanded as the price of peace the cession of a disputed territory in exchange for another.

"No," replied the vanquished chief, "give me your Chancellor, who has always been plotting mischief against me, and I will surrender the territory without asking a foot of ground in exchange."

This was a little like Philip's demand for the surrender of Demosthenes—a proposition which the orator likened to wolves demanding of shepherds the surrender of their dogs as a condition of peace.

The Prince reported the strange proposal to his Minister, probably with no thought of compliance. To his surprise, Changli answered: "I am ready—send me to the camp of the enemy."

On arrival he was thrown into prison and menaced with death, but he had an acquaintance at court whom he could rely on to convey to him a message to the Prince, and to inform him of the terms of the treaty. Through this means he was able to send a beautiful woman as a ransom. The fair favourite took alarm, and procured his release without waiting for the ransom.

Seeking an interview with the Prince, under guise of thanking him for his clemency, he sought to repay his debt of gratitude by tendering the best advice in his power—that was to abandon the confederacy, and to join his forces with those of his powerful neighbour. This translation could do justice to the argument which Changli employed on this occasion, because he was able to show that the alliance which he had just secured for his country was a mere shadow, and that the only way to secure its independence was to join the forces of the powerful neighbour.

had; but falling in this, the poet, like Achitophel, went away and drowned himself. On his way home Chanvi visited the court of Han, and succeeded in detaching the Prince of that country also from the confederacy. He had gone forth alone and unattended—a voluntary victim offering to be sacrificed to the resentment of an enemy. He returned, leading in his train the envoys of two hostile powers.

Sent on special missions to the other powers, he had the satisfaction of seeing them also brought to accept the liege's money of the Prince of Chin.

The paper goes on to show how the minor states were alternately attracted and repelled like electrified balls; and how the Eastern confederacy was in part reconstituted by the labours of Kungsun Yen, a diplomatist, who on that account is sometimes compared to Su. It relates the diplomatic triumphs of Lu Siang-jii, in restoring to his master a priceless gem; and in compelling the Prince of Chin to keep time to his master's music. This last incident is compared to the audacity of Bismarck in lighting his cigar in the presence of the Austrian Ambassador, when Austria had the leadership of the Diet.

In either case a trivial act was invested with a grave political significance, and it required diplomatic talent of the highest order to turn it to account.

The object of the paper is to show diplomacy in action rather than to set forth rules or theories; hence an apparent excess of historical detail. There were recognized rules forming a code of code, as shown in the writer's paper on "International Law in Ancient China." He chooses not to repeat what he has there said. Among those rules and usages there was—1st. No such convenient fiction as extra-territoriality.

2nd. No such thing as a minister plenipotentiary.

3rd. No resident minister. These points were illustrated at some length, and the paper concluded by showing how the Chinese interpret our modern politics by the light of their ancient history.

## LINES TO A GLOBE-TROTTER.

"There be rats and rats."—*Hamlet*.

Trotter of the Globe who trottest  
Up and down in every clime,  
From the coldest to the hottest—  
Listen to my simple rhyme.

Thou who seekest pleasure, taking  
Dollars from thy father's till,.  
Dollars which he earned in making  
Soap, or antiseptic pills.

He, good soul, when he had made his  
Pile, at home did gladly say:  
Lived at ease, and still displayed his  
H's in his curious way.

But he gave thee mental padding  
(Many hundreds pounds it took);  
Then, alas! he sent thee gadding  
On the lines laid down by Cook.

Yes! I see in thee the feller,  
Type of this exploring age,  
Who, with dirty-used umbrella  
Prods the monkey in his cage.

Sadly Egypt sees thee crawling  
Up the landmarks of her race,  
Scolding Cheop's tomb and scrawling  
"Smith's" mark upon its face.

Sadly India sees thee linger  
By her holy Ganges' tide,  
Pointing out with ribald finger  
Spots described in Murray's guide.

Not with pious joy, but slowly,  
Sadly, to his evening prayer,  
Goes the priest of Vishnu, lo! the  
Reason is that thou art there.

Sad the Japanese who sees thy  
Curious hat and awful clothes,  
Feeling that no art can please thy  
Taste, which nought but shoddy knows.

Sad the Dalmian's thoughts and bitter  
(Ah! that glory's son should pine),  
Whilst his country thou dost litter  
With cheroots and Bass's Ale.

And he fully realises  
By the note-book in thy hand,  
Thou wilt print as any lies as  
There are temples in his land.

Gentle trotter, I would pray thee,  
Keep away from China's shore—  
Any other land will pay thee,  
For thy time and trouble, more.

All our Treaty Ports are sleepy,  
Scarcely worthy of abuse;  
Not the sort of place to keep a  
Diary for future use.

No! we have no startling wonders,  
Nothing really fit to show,  
And our most authentic Benders  
Have been published years ago.

Trotter of the Globe! thy legions  
Warn me yearly worse and worse;  
I'll keep thee from these regions  
Not in vain my humble verse.

—*Chinese Times*.

\* Retired, brought back under postal licence.

## THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

There is such a large business carried on between China and New Zealand that the affairs of the above named bank, which have recently caused so much talk in the financial world, must have considerable interest for residents in this colony and at the Coast Ports.

At a meeting lately held at Auckland, the report of the Committee appointed by the shareholders was presented. After a most searching investigation it had been decided to meet the losses caused by depreciation of securities, imprudent advances in Auckland, and bad management in Sydney and Adelaide, by absorbing the reserve fund of £50,000, and writing £3 per share off the existing £10 shares. The capital is also to be increased by £1,000,000, in £10 shares, half to be issued at once, and this has already been practically taken up. The Board of Directors and the general manager in New Zealand have also been changed. At the meeting reference was made to the improved prospects of the Bank, and to the fact that the losses were fully provided for.

Commenting on these sensational affairs of the Bank of New Zealand, the *Economist* of the 6th ult. says:—

"The Managing Director of this bank has issued a circular to the shareholders, which states that:—The thorough and exhaustive examination of the assets of the bank, which was undertaken by the influential committee, appointed by the shareholders in the colony on the 26th April last, has been completed, and their report was presented at a meeting of shareholders held this day at Auckland. The following summary of its contents has been transmitted by telegraph:—The losses are ascribed to the continued depreciation in the value of securities, which had fallen into the hands of the bank, for which losses due provision had not been made from time to time. In the belief that value would re-assert themselves, and also to imprudent advances in Auckland, and bad management in Sydney and Adelaide, which have now been remedied."

For further information as to the bank, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, AGENT.

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tion of the depreciated assets has been made, from which it appears, that to make due provision for all losses, and reduce the securities to an undoubted saleable value, it is necessary to absorb the reserve fund, and to write £3 per share from the existing £10 shares. With a view to replace the proportion of capital to liabilities, it has been decided to extend the capital by one million sterling in £10 shares, half of which will be issued forthwith, and the remainder reserved for future issue, should it hereafter be deemed desirable. The success of the issue is assured. One result of the circular has been a fall of £1 in the price of the shares, which close to-day at £10 a piece, or at par. The lowest prices recorded in the past seven years have been as follows:—

1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 1683, 1682, 1681, 1680, 1679, 1678, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1673, 1672, 1671, 1670, 1669, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1662, 1661, 1660, 1659, 1658, 1657, 1656, 1655, 1654, 1653, 1652, 1651, 1650, 1649, 1648, 1647, 1646, 1645, 1644, 1643, 1642, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1636, 1635, 1634, 1633, 1632, 1631, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1623, 1622, 1621, 1620, 1619, 1618, 1617, 1616, 1615, 1614, 1613, 1612, 1611, 1610, 1609, 1608, 1607, 1606, 1605, 1604, 1603, 1602, 1601, 1600, 1599, 1598, 1597, 1596, 1595, 1594, 1593, 1592, 1591, 1590, 1589, 1588, 1587, 1586, 1585, 1584, 1583, 1582, 1581, 1580, 1579, 1578, 1577, 1576, 1575, 1574, 1573, 1572, 1571, 1570, 1569, 1568, 1567, 1566, 1565, 1564, 1563, 1562, 1561, 1560, 1559, 1558, 1557, 1556, 1555, 1554, 1553, 1552, 1551, 1550, 1549, 1548, 1547, 1546, 1545, 1544, 1543, 1542, 1541, 1540, 1539, 1538, 1537, 1536, 1535, 1534, 1533, 1532, 1531, 1530, 1529, 1528, 1527, 1526, 1525, 1524, 1523, 1522, 1521, 1520, 1519, 1518, 1517, 1516, 1515, 1514, 1513, 1512, 1511, 1510, 1509, 1508, 1507, 1506, 1505, 1504, 1503, 1502, 1501, 1500, 1499, 1498, 1497, 1496, 1495, 1494, 1493, 1492, 1491, 1490, 1489, 1488, 1487, 1486, 1485, 1484, 1483, 1482, 1481, 1480, 1479, 1478, 1477, 1476, 1475, 1474, 1473, 1472, 1471, 1470, 1469, 1468, 1467, 1466, 1465, 1464, 1463, 1462, 1461, 1460, 1459, 1458, 1457, 1456, 1455, 1454, 1453, 1452, 1451, 1450, 1449, 1448, 1447, 1446, 1445, 1444, 1443, 1442, 1441, 1440, 1439, 1438, 1437, 1436, 1435, 1434, 1433, 1432, 1431, 1430, 1429, 1428, 1427, 1426, 1425, 1424, 1423, 1422, 1421, 1420, 1419, 1418, 1417, 1416, 1415, 1414, 1413, 1412, 1411, 1410, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, 1404, 1403, 1402, 1401, 1400, 1399, 1398, 1397, 1396, 1395, 1394, 1393, 1392, 1391, 1390, 1389, 1388, 1387, 1386, 1385, 1384, 1383, 1382, 1381, 1380, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372, 1371, 1370, 1369, 1368, 1367, 1366, 1365, 1364, 1363, 1362, 1361, 1360, 1359, 1358, 1357, 1356, 1355, 1354, 1353, 1352, 1351, 1350, 1349, 1348, 1347, 1346, 1345, 1344, 1343, 1342, 1341, 1340, 1339, 1338, 1337, 1336, 1335, 1334, 1333, 1332, 1331, 1330, 1329, 1328, 1327, 1326, 1325, 1324, 1323, 1322, 1321, 1320, 1319, 1318, 1317, 1316, 1315, 1314, 1313, 1312, 1311, 1310, 1309, 1308, 1307, 1306, 1305, 1304, 1303, 1302, 1301, 1300, 1299, 1298, 1297, 1296, 1295, 1294, 1293, 1292, 1291, 1290, 1289, 1288, 1287, 1286, 1285, 1284, 1283, 1282, 1281, 1280, 1279, 1278, 1277, 1276, 1275, 1274, 1273, 1272, 1271, 1270, 1269, 1268, 1267, 1266, 1265, 1264, 1263, 1262, 1261, 1260, 1259, 1258, 1257, 1256, 1255, 1254, 1253, 1252, 1251, 1250, 1249, 1248, 1247, 1246, 1245, 1244, 1243, 1242, 1241, 1240, 1239, 1238, 1237, 1236, 1235, 1234, 1233, 1232, 1231, 1230, 1229, 1228, 1227, 1226, 1225, 1224, 1223, 1222, 1221, 1220, 1219, 1218, 1217, 1216, 1215, 1214, 1213, 1212, 1211, 1210, 1209, 1208, 1207, 1206, 1205, 1204, 1203, 1202, 1201, 1200, 1199, 1198, 1197, 1196, 1195, 1194, 1193, 1192, 1191, 1190, 1189, 1188, 1187, 1186, 1185, 1184, 1183, 1182, 1181, 1180, 1179, 1178, 1177, 1176, 1175, 1174, 1173, 1172, 1171, 1170, 1169, 1168, 1167, 1166, 1165, 1164, 1163, 1162, 1161, 1160, 1159, 1158, 1157, 1156, 1155, 1154, 1153, 1152, 1151, 1150, 1149, 1148, 1147, 1146, 1145, 1144, 1143, 1142, 1141, 1140, 1139, 1138, 1137, 1136, 1135, 1134, 1133, 1132, 1131, 1130, 1129, 1128, 1127, 1126, 1125, 1124, 1123, 1122, 1121, 1120, 1119, 1118, 1117, 1116, 1115, 1114, 1113, 1112, 1111, 1110, 1109, 1108, 1107, 1106, 1105, 1104, 1103, 1102, 1101, 1100, 1099, 1098, 1097, 1096, 1095, 1094, 1093, 1092, 1091, 1090, 1089, 1088, 1087, 1086, 1085, 1084, 1083, 1082, 1081, 1080, 1079, 1078, 1077, 1076, 1075, 1074, 1073, 1072, 1071, 1070, 1069, 1068, 1067, 1066, 1065, 1



